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E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8033. Misbranding of Duquoin's Santal Pearls. U. S. * * * v. 32 Bottles of Duquoin's Santal Pearls. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10599. I. S. No. 13288-r. S. No. E-1554.)

On June 18, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 32 bottles of Duquoin's Santal Pearls, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the William R. Warner Co., New York, N. Y., on or about April 16, 1919, and transported from the State of New York into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Duquoin's Santal Pearls Packed by Pfeiffer Chemical Company Office New York, St. Louis."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of capsules containing oils of santal, cinnamon, and probably copaiba.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the following statements appearing on the bottle labels, wrappers, and circulars, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, were false and fraudulent in that the article did not contain any ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper) "Duquoin's Santal Pearls for gonorrhœa and its complications * * *;" (bottle) "Duquoin's Santal Pearls for gonorrhœa and gleet;" (circular) "Duquoin's Compound Santal Pearls * * * Inflammation of the Bladder * * * Santal Pearls is still a valuable remedy * * * Catarrh of the Bladder.—Duquoin's Santal Pearls * * * may be used in cases of Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder * * *."

On June 25, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

8034. Misbranding of Eggoe and White Eggoe. U. S. * * * v. Victor E. Soderquist and Albin T. Soderquist (Eggoe Co.). Plea of guilty. Fine, \$25 and costs. (F. & D. No. 10606. I. S. Nos. 9179-p, 16625-p.)

On February 26, 1920, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district an information against Victor E. Soderquist and Albin T. Soderquist, copartners, trading as the Eggoe Co., Marshalltown, Iowa, alleging shipment by said defendants, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, on or about February 16, 1918, from the State of Iowa into the State of Wisconsin, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "Eggoe," and on or about December 11, 1917, from the State of Iowa into the State of California, of a quantity of an article, labeled in part "White Eggoe," each of which was misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the Eggoe by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a mixture of cornstarch, albumen, and coal tar dye. The White Eggoe consisted of a mixture of cornstarch and albumen.